

over with umber spots, amongst which others of a bluish tinge are mixed.

253. *RHYNCHOPS MELANURA*, Sw. An. in Men. p. 340; Schomb. Guian. iii. p. 761.

Hab. Lower Ucayali.

Egg somewhat similar to the last, but paler, and the spots richer in colour, and larger and fewer in number.

April 10, 1866.

John Gould, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. P. L. Sclater, Secretary to the Society, called the attention of the Meeting to a pair of one of the most beautiful of all the Australian Parrakeets (*Psephotus pulcherrimus*; Gould), recently added to the Aviaries for the first time. These birds had been brought over by Mr. N. Timmermann, Steward of the ship 'Nineveh,' on the 20th of March, and purchased of him for the collection. Another Australian species recently received for the first time was an Australian Bustard, *Eupodotis australasiana* (Gould).

Mr. P. L. Sclater stated that the Society's active and obliging Corresponding Member, Mr. G. W. Latimer of Porto Rico, had forwarded a living Manatee (*Manatus americanus*) to the Society by the mail-steamer leaving St. John's on the 12th of March last. The animal had been transported to St. Thomas's, and the tank containing it safely transhipped into the 'Tasmanian' (Capt. Sawyer), but it had unfortunately died before reaching England. The Society were greatly indebted to Mr. Edward Greey, F.Z.S., of the same vessel, for the care he had taken in preserving the body of this animal, which, owing to the precautions adopted by Mr. Greey, had reached England in a very perfect state. The Society's Prosector was now engaged upon its anatomy, and the results of his investigations would shortly be brought before the Society.

Mr. Tegetmeier exhibited and made some remarks upon a supposed original drawing of the Dodo (*Didus ineptus*), in which the colour of that extinct bird was represented as being nearly white.

Mr. J. Gould exhibited specimens of the trachea of an Insectorial Bird from Cape York, Northern Australia (*Manucodia gouldi*, G. R. Gray), which was of very remarkable form and structure.

The following paper was read:—

PROC. ZOOL. SOC.—1866, No. XIV.

Notice of an Ape (*Macacus inornatus*) and a Bushbock
(*Cephalophus breviceps*) in the Gardens of the Society.
By Dr. JOHN EDWARD GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., F.L.S.

(Plates XIX., XX.)

When I was at the Gardens the other day I observed an Ape and a Bushbock that I had not before seen, I have therefore sent a short note on them that they may be inserted in the Systematic Catalogue.

The Ape is a species of *Macacus*, which was purchased of the wife of a sailor, who had brought it from Borneo; so we may conclude that it is probably a native of that country. It differs from all the other species of this genus in the dark uniform colour of the fur, the very short rudimentary tail, and the large naked space that surrounds the callosities on the buttocks. This naked part is bright red in the living animal, and is shown when the animal sits on its haunches. The naked space is divided above into two parts by a narrow streak of fur that commences from the back and is continued to the base of the tail.

The animal is so peculiar that it may be formed into a section of the genus under the name of *Gymnopyga*.

MACACUS INORNATUS. (Pl. XIX.)

The tail rudimentary, scarcely to be distinguished. Buttocks callous, surrounded by a large naked red space, which is interrupted above by a narrow hairy streak to the base of the tail. Face and ears naked, black; nose flat. Head covered with hair regularly directed backwards; the hair of the hinder part of the head rather elongate, not forming any crest. Fur blackish brown, nearly uniform. Hair soft, one-coloured; forehead, frontal band, and hands black; the hinder part of the thigh greyish white.

Hab. Borneo? A female, not full-grown.

This species is distinct from *Macacus arctoides* of Isidore Geoffroy, as that species has a red face, and comes from Cochin China. It agrees in some respects with the description of *Macacus maurus* of M. F. Cuvier; but M. Isidore Geoffroy (Cat. Mamm. p. 31) observes that M. F. Cuvier's figure is only derived from a drawing, and is a very doubtful species.

The Bushbock was obtained from the west coast of Africa. It belongs to the section of the genus which have short, nearly erect, horns situated on the hinder part of the forehead. It is peculiar for the short broad form of the head. The cheek-groove is well developed. The animal is not full-grown, and the usual frontal tuft is scarcely developed.

CEPHALOPHUS BREVICEPS. (Pl. XX.)

The head short, broad, thick; the horns short, thick, conical,



Wolf del.

M & N Hanhart imp.

MACACUS INORNATUS.